M.

MHas, in Engliſh, one unvaried ſound, by compreſſion of the lips; as, *mine*, *tame*, *camp*: it is never mute.

MACARO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*macarone*, Italian.]
1. A coarſe, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purpoſely corrupted.
Like a big wife, at ſight of lothed meat,
Ready to travail; ſo I ſigh and ſweat,
To hear this *macaroon* talk on in vain. *Donne.*
2. [*Macaron*, French, from μάκαρ.] A kind of ſweet biſcuit, made of flower, almonds, eggs, and ſugar.

MACAW-TREE. *n. ſ.*
The *macaw-tree* is a ſpecies of the *palm-tree*, and is very common in the Caribbee iſlands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence iſſues a pleaſant liquor, which they are very fond of; and the body of the tree affords a ſolid timber, with which they make javelins, arrows, &c. and is ſuppoſed by ſome to be a ſort of ebony. *Miller.*

MACA'W. *n. ſ.* A bird in the Weſt-Indies.

MACE. *n. ſ.* [maȝȝa, Saxon; *maça*, Spaniſh.]
1. An enſign of authority worn before magiſtrates.
He mightily upheld that royal *mace*
Which now thou bear'ſt. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.
Death with his *mace* petrifick ſmote. *Milton.*
2. [*Maſſue*, French; *maſſa*, Latin.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal.
O murth'rous ſlumber!
Lay'ſt thou thy leaden *mace* upon my boy
That plays thee muſick? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
The Turkiſh troops breaking in with their ſcymitars and heavy iron *maces*, made a moſt bloody execution. *Knolles.*
With his *mace* their monarch ſtruck the ground;
With inward trembling earth receiv'd the wound,
And riſing ſtreams a ready paſſage found. *Dryden.*
The mighty *maces* with ſuch haſte deſcend,
They break the bones, and make the ſolid armour bend. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
3. [*Macis*, Latin.] A kind of ſpice.
The nutmeg is incloſed in a threefold covering, of which the ſecond is *mace*: it is a thin and flat membranaceous ſubſtance, of an oleaginous, and a yellowiſh colour: it has an extremely fragrant, aromatick, and agreeable ſmell, and a pleaſant, but acrid and oleaginous taſte. *Mace* is carminative, ſtomachick, and aſtringent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
Water, vinegar, and honey, is a moſt excellent ſudorifick: it is more effectual with a little *mace* added to it. *Arbuthnot.*

MACE'LE. *n. ſ.* [*mace* and *ale.*] Ale ſpiced with mace.
I preſcribed him a draught of *maceale*, with hopes to diſpoſe him to reſt. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

MA'CEBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*mace* and *bear.*] One who carries the mace before perſons in authority.
I was placed at a quadrangular table, oppoſite to the *mace-bearer*. *Spectator*, N°. 617.

To MA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin; *maceer*, French.]
1. To make lean; to wear away.
Recurrent pains of the ſtomach, megrims, and other recurrent head-aches, *macerate* the parts, and render the looks of patients conſumptive and pining. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
2. To mortify; to harraſs with corporal hardſhips.
Covetous men are all fools: for what greater folly can there be, or madneſs, than for ſuch a man to *macerate* himſelf when he need not? *Burton on Melancholy.*
Out of an exceſs of zeal they practiſe mortifications; whereby they *macerate* their bodies, and impair their health. *Fiddes's Sermons.*
3. To ſteep almoſt to ſolution, either with or without heat.
In lotions in womens caſes, he orders two portions of hellebore *macerated* in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot.*

MACERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*maceration*, French; from *macerate.*]
1. The act of waſting, or making lean.
2. Mortification; corporal hardſhip.
3. *Maceration* is an infuſion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almoſt wholly diſſolved. *Quincy.*
The ſaliva ſerves for a *maceration* and diſſolution of the meat into a chyle. *Ray on Creation.*

MA'CHINAL. *adj.* [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines. *Dict.*

To MA'CHINATE. *v. a.* [*machinor*, Latin; *machiner*, Fr.] To plan; to contrive.

MACHINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*machinatio*, Lat. *machination*, French; from *machinate.*] Artifice; contrivance; malicious ſcheme.
If you miſcarry,
Your buſineſs of the world hath ſo an end,
And *machination* ceaſes. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
O from their *machinations* free,
That would my guiltleſs ſoul betray;
From thoſe who in my wrongs agree,
And for my life their engines lay. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*
Some one intent on miſchief, or inſpir'd
With dev'liſh *machination*, might deviſe
Like inſtrument, to plague the ſons of men
For ſin; on war, and mutual ſlaughter bent. *Milton.*
Be fruſtrate all ye ſtratagems of hell,
And deviliſh *machinations* come to nought. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
How were they zealous in reſpect to their temporal governors? Not by open rebellion, not by private *machinations*; but in bleſſing and ſubmitting to their emperors, and obeying them in all things but their idolatry. *Spratt's Sermons.*

MACHI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*machina*, Latin; *machine*, French. This word is pronounced *maſheen.*]
1. Any complicated piece of workmanſhip.
We are led to conceive this great *machine* of the world to have been once in a ſtate of greater ſimplicity, as to conceive a watch to have been once in its firſt materials. *Burnet.*
In a watch's fine *machine*,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their ſecundary pow'r
From that which ſimply points the hour. *Prior.*
2. An engine.
In the hollow ſide,
Selected numbers of their ſoldiers hide;
With inward arms the dire *machine* they load,
And iron bowels ſtuff the dark abode. *Dryden.*
3. Supernatural agency in poems.
The marvellous fable includes whatever is ſupernatural, and eſpecially the *machines* of the gods. *Pope.*

MACHI'NERY. *n. ſ.* [from *machine.*]
1. Enginery; complicated workmanſhip; ſelf-moved engines.
2. The *machinery* ſignifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

MA'CHINIST. *n. ſ.* [*machineſte*, French; from *machina*, Latin.] A conſtructor of engines or machines.

MA'CILENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *macilent.*] Leanneſs. *Dict.*

MA'CILENT. *adj.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

MA'CKEREL. *n. ſ.* [*mackereel*, Dutch; *maquereau*, French.] A ſea-fiſh.
Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle; as whiting and *mackerel*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Law ordered that the Sunday ſhould have reſt;
And that no nymph her noiſy food ſhould ſell,
Except it were new milk or *mackarel*. *King's Art of Cookery.*
Sooner ſhall cats diſport in water clear,
And ſpeckled *mackrels* graze the meadows fair,
Than I forget my ſhepherds wonted love. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

MACKEREL-GALE ſeems to be, in *Dryden's* cant, a ſtrong breeze, ſuch, I ſuppoſe, as is deſired to bring *mackerel* freſh to market.
They put up every ſail,
The wind was fair, but blew a *mackrel-gale*. *Dryden.*

MA'CROCOSM. *n. ſ.* [*macrocoſme*, French; μακρὸς and κόσμος.] The whole world, or viſible ſyſtem, in oppoſition to the microcoſm, or world of man.

MACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mactatus*, Latin.] The act of killing for ſacrifice.

MA'CULA. n. ſ. [Latin.]
1. A ſpot.
And laſtly, the body of the ſun may contract ſome ſpots or *maculæ* greater than uſual, and by that means be darkened. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. [In phyſick.] Any ſpots upon the ſkin, whether thoſe in fevers or ſcorbutick habits.

To MA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Lat.] To ſtain; to ſpot.

MACULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *maculate.*] Stain; ſpot; taint.
I will throw my glove to death himſelf,
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'CULE. *n. ſ.* [*macula*, Latin.] A ſpot; a ſtain.

MAD. *adj.* [ȝemaad, Saxon; *matto*, Italian.]
1. Diſordered in the mind; broken in the underſtanding; diſtracted.
Alack, Sir, he is *mad*.
—'Tis the time's plague when madmen lead the blind. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
The poets ſung,
Thy mother from the ſea was ſprung;
But they were *mad* to make thee young. *Denham.*
We muſt bind our paſſions in chains, leſt like *mad*-folks they break their locks and bolts, and do all the miſchief they can. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
A bear, enrag'd at the ſtinging of a bee, ran like *mad* into the bee-garden, and over-turn'd all the hives. *L'Eſtrange.*
Madmen ought not to be *mad*;
But who can help his frenzy? *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*
2. Over-run with any violent or unreaſonable deſire; with *on*, *after*, *of*, perhaps better *for*, before the object of deſire.
It is the land of graven images, and they are *mad* upon their idols. *Jer.* l. 38.
The world is running *mad* after farce, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatick writing. *Dryden's Pref. to Cleomenes.*
The people are not ſo very *mad* of acorns, but that they could be content to eat the bread of civil perſons. *Rymer.*
3. Enraged; furious.
Holy writ repreſents St. Paul as making havock of the church, and perſecuting that way unto the death, and being exceedingly *mad* againſt them. *Decay of Piety.*

To MAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make mad; to make furious; to enrage.
O villain! cried out Zelmane, *madded* with finding an unlooked-for rival. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.
Had I but ſeen thy picture in this plight,
It would have *madded* me. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*
This will witneſs outwardly,
As ſtrongly as the conſcience do's within,
To th' *madding* of her lord. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
This muſick *mads* me, let it ſound no more;
For though it have help'd madmen to their wits,
In me, it ſeems, it will make wiſemen mad. *Shakeſpeare.*
This *mads* me, that perhaps ignoble hands
Have overlaid him, for they cou'd not conquer. *Dryden.*

To MAD. *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious.
The *madding* wheels
Of brazen chariots rag'd: dire was the noiſe
Of conflict! *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* vi.
She, mixing with a throng
Of *madding* matrons, bears the bride along. *Dryden.*

MAD. *n. ſ.* [mactu, Saxon.] An earth worm. *Ainſ.*

MA'DAM. *n. ſ.* [*ma dame*, French, my dame.] The term of compliment uſed in addreſs to ladies of every degree.
Certes, *madam*, ye have great cauſe of plaint. *Spenſer.*
Madam, once more you look and move a queen! *Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

MA'DBRAIN. } *adj.* [*mad* and *brain.*] Diſordered in the
MA'DBRAINED. } mind; hotheaded.
I give my hand oppos'd againſt my heart,
Unto a *madbrain* Rudeſby, full of ſpleen. *Shakeſpeare.*
He let fall his book,
And as he ſtoop'd again to take it up,
This *madbrain'd* bridegroom took him ſuch a cuff,
That down fell prieſt and book. *Shakeſpeare.*
This fell tempeſt ſhall not ceaſe to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head,
Like to the glorious ſun's tranſparent beams,
Do calm the fury of this *madbrain'd* flaw. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'DCAP. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *cap*; either taking the *cap* for the head, or alluding to the caps put upon diſtracted perſons by way of diſtinction.] A madman; a wild hotbrained fellow.
That laſt is Biron, the merry *madcap* lord;
Not a word with him but a jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Where is his ſon,
The nimble-footed *madcap* prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daſt the world aſide,
And bid it paſs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

To MA'DDEN. *v. n.* [from *mad.*] To become mad; to act as mad.
The dog-ſtar rages, nay 'tis paſt a doubt,
All Bedlam or Parnaſſus is let out;
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land. *Pope.*

To MA'DDEN. *v. a.* To make mad.
Such *mad'ning* draughts of beauty,
As for a while overwhelm'd his raptur'd thought. *Thomſon.*

MA'DDER. *n. ſ.* [mæȝere, Saxon.]
The flower of the *madder* conſiſts of one ſingle leaf, which is cut into four or five ſegments, and expanded at the top; the flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit, compoſed of two juicy berries cloſely joined together, containing ſeed for the moſt part, hollowed like a navel; the leaves are rough, and ſurround the ſtalks in whorles. *Miller.*
Madder is cultivated in vaſt quantities in Holland: what the Dutch ſend over for medicinal uſe is the root, which is only dried; but the greateſt quantity is uſed by the dyers, who have it ſent in coarſe powder. *Hill.*

MADE, participle preterite of *make.*
Neither hath this man ſinned, nor his parents; but that the works of God ſhould be *made* manifeſt. *John* ix. 3.

MADEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*madefacio*, Latin.] The act of making wet.
To all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition. *Bacon.*

To MA'DEFY. *v. a.* [*madefio*, Latin.] To moiſten; to make wet.

MADGEHOWLET. *n. ſ.* An owl. *Ainſ.*

MA'DHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *houſe.*] A houſe where madmen are cured or confined.
A fellow in a *madhouſe* being aſked how he came there? why, ſays he, the mad-folks abroad are too many for us, and ſo they have maſtered all the ſober people, and cooped them up here. *L'Eſtrange.*

MA'DLY. *adv.* [from *mad.*] Without underſtanding; furiouſly.
He wav'd a torch aloft, and *madly* vain,
Sought godlike worſhip from a ſervile train. *Dryden.*

MA'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *man.*] A man deprived of his underſtanding.
They ſhall be like *madmen*, ſparing none, but ſtill ſporting. 2 *Eſd.* xvi. 71.
He that eagerly purſues any thing, is no better than a *madman*. *L'Eſtrange.*
He who ties a *madman*'s hands, or takes away his ſword, loves his perſon while he diſarms his frenzy. *South's Sermons.*

MA'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mad.*]
1. Diſtraction; loſs of underſtanding; perturbation of the faculties.
Why, woman, your huſband is in his old tunes again: he ſo rails againſt all married mankind, ſo curſes all Eve's daughters, and ſo buffets himſelf on the forehead, that any *madneſs* I ever yet beheld ſeemed but tameneſs and civility to this diſtemper. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
There are degrees of *madneſs* as of folly, the diſorderly jumbling ideas together, in ſome more, ſome leſs. *Locke.*
2. Fury; wildneſs; rage.
The power of God ſets bounds to the raging of the ſea, and reſtrains the *madneſs* of the people. *King Charles.*
He rav'd with all the *madneſs* of deſpair,
He roar'd, he beat his breaſt, and tore his hair. *Dryden.*

MADRI'ER. *n. ſ.*
Madrier, in war, a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity ſufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied againſt a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down. *Bailey.*

MA'DRIGAL. *n. ſ.* [*madrigal*, Spaniſh and French, from *mandra*, Latin; whence it was written anciently *mandriale*, Italian.] A paſtoral ſong.
A *madrigal* is a little amorous piece, which contains a certain number of unequal verſes, not tied to the ſcrupulous regularity of a ſonnet, or ſubtilty of an epigram: it conſiſts of one ſingle rank of verſes, and in that differs from a canzonet, which conſiſts of ſeveral ſtrophes, which return in the ſame order and number. *Bailey.*
Waters, by whoſe falls
Birds ſing melodious *madrigals*. *Shakeſpeare.*
His artful ſtrains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his *madrigal*. *Milton.*
Their tongue is light and trifling in compariſon of the Engliſh; more proper for ſonnets, *madrigals*, and elegies, than heroick poetry. *Dryden.*

MA'DWORT. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *wort.*] An herb.

MÆRE. *adv.* It is derived from the Saxon mep, famous, great, noted: ſo *ælmere* is all famous; *æthelmere*, famous for nobility. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To MA'FFLE. *v. n.* To ſtammer. *Ainſ.*

MAFFLER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtammerer. *Ainſ.*

MAGAZI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*magazine*, French, from the Arabick *machſan*, a treaſure.]
1. A ſtore-

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